BLOUNT PULVERIZED.

Continued from First Page. ing to them that the committee intended to pro-

"(1) The committee met openly that merning at 10 o'clock with the full knowledge of the Government of the place of its meeting. It remained in session during the greater part of the day, while several police kept watch of the building from the

WILSON TRIES TO STOP THE MOVEMENT. "(5) On Monday morning at 9 o'clock the committee, without attempt at concealment, met in my police, within 200 feet of the police station, Marshai Wilson's headquarters, where the entire police force was stationed. While the meeting was in progress Wilson came to the office and asked to peak to me privately, and we went into an adjoining room. Our conversation was in substance

Wilson said: 'I want this meeting stopped,' referring to the mass-meeting for that afternoon.
"I replied, 'it can't be stopped. It is too late.
"He said, 'Can't this thing be fixed up in some

"I replied, 'No: it cannot. It has gone too far.'
"He said, 'The Queen has abandoned her new

The Queen.

"Never in the history of Hawaii has there been with a tense condition of mind or a more imminant and the proposed of the proposed meetings. Mr. Houat's there was immediately after the adjournment of these two radically opposed meetings. Mr. Houat's statement that the community was at peace and quiet was grossly inaccurate. It was at this juncture, two hours after the adjournment of the above meetings, that Captain Wiltse and Mr. Stevens, and irrespective of the request or actions of the committee, landed the troops, which were distributed in three parts of the city instead of being massed at one point, as stated by Mr. Blount. The reason that the Queen's Government took no action against the committee or its supporters was that they were overwhelmed by the unanimous display of indignation and determination shown by the citizens, and were cowed into submission in the same manner that the King and his supporters were cowed under precisely similar circumstances by the same citizens, in June, 1887.

THE QUEEN'S FOLLOWERS DEMORALIZED.

THE QUEEN'S FOLLOWERS DEMORALIZED.

"In support of the third proposition, that the Queen and her supporters were demoralized and levoid of leadership, I submit the following: (1) During the few weeks prior to the revolu-"(1) During the few weeks prior to the revolution, Mr. Colburn, Minister of the Interior at the
time of the revolution, had been one of the leaders
of the political party opposed to myself, and he
was bitterly hostile to me personally. My first intimation of the revolutionary intention of the
Queen was at 10 o'clock on the morning of Satursay, the 14th, when Mr. Colburn came to me
preatly excited. He told he of the Queen's intention to promulgate a new constitution and asked
my advice. I said to him, 'Why do you not go to
the members of your own party? He replied, 'I
have no party. Those who have been our supporters are supporting the Queen. The downtown people—referring to the merchants—have got
no use for me, and unless the members of your
sarty and other citizens will support us we are
going to resign right away.'

"(2) At 1 o'clock the same day I met all the mempers of the Cabinet at the Attorney-General's office.
They had just come from an interview with the
Queen, at which she had announced her intention
to promulgating a constitution, and demanded their
support. They stated that she had threatened them
with mob viclence, whereupon they had immeliately left the palace, each one going out by a
separate entrance. While we were talking a messenger came from the Queen, requesting them to
mmediately return to the palace. Peterson and
Colburn positively refused to do so, stating that
they did not consider their lives would be safethere.

"I shortly after left them and started downtown."

they did not consider their lives would be safethere.

"I shortly after left them and started downtown.

After I had gone about two blocks I was overtaken
by a messenger from the Cabinet, asking me to
return, which I did. They asked me to ascertain
what support they could expect from citizens, and
formally authorized me to state the condition of
faffairs to leading citizens, and in their behalf to
call for armed volunteers to resist the Queen. I
immediately proceeded to comply with their request, and, with the assistance of others, within an
hour or two thereafter about eighty leading citigens had signed a written agreement agreeing to
support the Cabinet against the Queen by force.

(3) Later the same afternoon Mr. Colburn informed me that they had finally gone to the palace (3) Later the same afternoon Mr. Colburn informed me that they had finally gone to the palace and held a stormy interview with the Queen lasting for over two hours. He told me he had no confidence in his colleague, Mr. Peterson, who he believed was playing double with him, and told me to beware of telling Peterson anything further. As a reason for his distrust, he said that he knew nothing of the intention to promulgate a constitution, but that while they were discussing the matter with the Queen she said, in reply to an objection made by Peterson: Why did you not make this objection before? You have had this constitution in your possession for a month, and raised no objection to it. Colburn said also that in reply to an objection made by Mr. Parker, Minister of Foreign Affairs, she said: Why did you not tell me this last night, when we were talking over the subject.

this last night, when we were talking over the sub-ject?

"Colburn further stated to me that at a caucus
of their party on the previous Friday night, one
of the members of the Legislature Kaluna by
name, had said that if he could establish the new
constitution he would die happy if he could kill
some other man before dying.

(4) "The Queen was furlously angry at the refusal
of the Cabinet to Join her in promulgating the Constitution, and publicly denounced them therefor.

(5) "When the Queen made announcement of her
failure to promulgate the Constitution, two of the
leading Royalist members of the Legislature, one
in the throne room of the palace and one upon the
steps of the building, addressed the assembled
crowd, denounced the Cabinet as traitors, and
said that they wanted to shed blood. One of the
committee included the Queen in his denunciations.

(6) "During the entire time between noon of Satur-

committee included the Queen in his denunciations.

(5) "During the entire time between noon of Saturday, the 14th, and the afternoon of Tuesday, the
17th, when the Provisional Government was proclaimed, the Queen's Cabinet was without pian of
action, and did practically nothing but ruen about
the city consulting with various foreign representatives, or citizens of all parties, as to what
they had better do, begging the American Minister
for the support of the American troops against the
Committee of Safety, and securing from the Queen
a declaration that she would not again attempt to
abrogate the Constitution, which they hurried into
print, and distributed broadcast, to try and appease the indignation of citizens and break up the
proposed mass-meeting.

STRENGIR OF THE REVOLETIONISTS.

"In support of the fourth proposition, that the committee and their supporters were united, had ample force to execute their purpose, and proceeded with deliberation and confidence to do so, I sub

with deliberation and confidence to do a mit the following:

"An essential factor in judging whether the force of the committee was sufficient, and their confidence in themselves well founded, is to know what the same men, under similar conditions have done upon previous occasions. Fortunately, there is no dispute as to the facts concerning two recent incidents in Hawaiian history, in which the same parties who were brought into conflict in January, 1833, were arrayed against each other under similar circumstances.

dents in Hawalian history, in which the same parties who were brought into conflict in January, 1893, were arrayed against each other under similar circumstances.

(1) "In 1837, the King, by a manipulation of the electorate and the Legislature, had encreached upon popular rights and obtained autocratic power over the people. In this course he was supported by practically the same persens who, in January last, and now, constitute the Royalist party in Hawaii. The open bribery, corruption and debauchery of the King and his supporters crystallized the opposition thereto into an organization of practically the same men who organized and now constitute the Provisional Government. Such organization was formed with the openly avowed intention of wresting from the King his followers or dethroning him.

In preparation for the expected movement the King fortified the palace; loop-holed its basement for sharpshoeters; erected sandbag breastworks at the entrance of the building; mounted cannon and gatling guns at all the approaches thereto; largely increased his regular military force and defied the organization and public opinion.

"The leaders of the revolutionary movement proceeded deilberately to collect such arms as were available, and organized their plans. An Executive Committee of thirteen was appointed, who took entire; content of the movement, and called a mass meeting in the same building used for that purpose of January last. The King attempted to head off the meeting by sending a letter to it promising certain reforms. The letter had no effect. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the King and demanding the King of all personal power. The resolutions were adopted denouncing the King and demanding the King of all personal power. The resolutions were adopted denouncing the King and demanding the King of all personal power. The resolutions were forthwith presented to the King by the committee, who unammed and alone preceded direct from the meeting to the fortified palace with the ultimatum that he comply with the

BRAVERY OF THE LEADERS.

The King was then in absolute control of the regular troops, the especial troops enlisted for the pocusion, four companies of the native militia, the police, all the artillery and gatling guns, the Govcollec, all the artillery and gatling guns, the Government buildings, the palace, the barracks and the station-house, with full knowledge of, and weeks of preparation for, the action taken by the dittiens. His military strength was greater and his control of the public buildings more complete han was that of the Queen in January last. He lid not fire a shot, submitted to all demands, distanted his troops and turned the whole control of the Government over to the revolutionary party, also, in consideration of his abject submission, allowed him to continue on the throne in a figure-

allowed him to continue on the throne in a figure-head capacity.

"(2.) In 1889, while the same men who now constitute the Provisional Government were in control of the King's Government, a conspiracy was ofganized among the Royalist supporters by the King and Liliuokalani for the everthrow of the Cabinet and the restoration of the old royal power and Constitution. The conspirators took the Cabinet do the Cabinet and the restoration of the folly 29, took possession of the Government buildings and palace, and, securing possession of all the artillery, fortified the latter.

"The regular troops, by order of the King, refused to assist the Cabinet, who called upon the white militia and white citizens for assistance, the call was promptly responded to. The revolutionists were protected by an eight-foot stone wall around the palace, and used artillery as well as aritiles, while the Cabinet supporters were armed with rifles alone. The fighting opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, with less than thirty Cabinet supporters in position in front of the palace, which number was later increased to about 500. The Royalist revolutionists opened with a furious fire of both artillery and small arms, Within half on hour they were dispersed or captured, while not one of the Cabinet supporters was injured.

BURDEN OF PROOF ON THE ACCUSERS.

BURDEN OF PROOF ON THE ACCUSERS.

"Such is the undisputed record of events upon two occasions when the Royansis and the organ-izers of the Provisional Government have come into armed conflict, when there has been no suggestion

"It is said, The Queen has abandoned her new constitution idea."
"I replied, 'How do we know that she will not take it up again, as she said she would."
"He said, 'I will guarantee that she will not take it up again, as she said she would."
"He said, 'I will guarantee that she will not take it up again, as she said she would."
"I replied, 'We are not willing to accept that guarantee as sufficient. This thing has sone on from bad to worse until we are not going to stake no chances in the matter, but settle it now, once and for all."
"Wilson then left the office. He has since stated that he immediately reported to the Cabinet and advised arresting the committee, but the Cabinet were afraid and refused to allow it.

"66) At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, the word of the dueten. The meeting with tremendous cheering the Queen. The meeting with tremendous cheering the Queen. The meeting with tremendous cheering and entusiasm analmously adopted resolutions and meeting or make any arresse. The meeting and meeting or make any arresse. The meeting admender of the Queen the history of Hawaii has there been "Never in the street within a block of the Cuent the history of Hawaii has there been "Never in the street within a block of the Queen the history of Hawaii has there been "Never in the history of Hawaii has there been "Never in the street within a block of the Gueen the history of Hawaii has there been "Never in the street within a block of the Gueen the history of Hawaii has there been "Never in the street within a block of the Gueen the history of Hawaii has there been "Never in the street within a block of the Gueen the history of Hawaii has there been "Never in the street within a block of the Gueen the history of Hawaii has there been the his

CABINET TROUBLES RUMORED

SECRETARY GRESHAM AND THE PRESIDENT SAID TO BE "OUT."

THE HAWAIIAN POLICY THE TROUBLE-HOKE SMITH ALSO HAS A GRIEVANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 21.-Reports of disagreements in the Cabinet are persistent. Ne sooner is one shelved and forgotten than its successor appears, and to-day two were current, both of which are "interesting if true." According to the first one Secretary Gresham thinks he has reason to feel that the President is dissatisfied with him on account of the Hawaiian affair. In this relation the gossips assert that the President has intimated to more than one prominent Democrat that the Secretary of State has placed him in an embarrassing position, which he might have avoided if all the facts and testimony in regard to the Hawaiian complication had been presented to him in their true light, and that these intimations have reached the ears of the Secretary of State, who naturally feels hurt if not resentful.

It is hard to believe that these assertions are true. It is known to be a fact that the policy of this Administration in regard to Hawaii was initiated and indicated, if not fully defined, by President Cleveland nimself when he withdrew the Treaty of Annexation from the Senate. That act was his own, and if he performed it at anybody's suggestion except his own, that person was not the Secretary of State. "Paramount" Blount was President Cleveland's own choice for Special Commissioner, and he it was who conferred plenary powers upon that extraordinary diplomat and dictated the instruc- REAZILS NEW CRUISER POINTS HER NOSE tions to which Blount so faithfully adhered.

Of course it is not impossible that the tremendous outbursts of public indignation against the most recent developments of his Hawajian policy has affected the President to such an extent that he would be giad to shift the responsibility to the shoulders of the Secretary of State, just as the responsibility for other suggestions which aroused public disapproval were cast upon another member of the Cabinet and

cast upon another member of the Cabinet and upon Democratic Senators who supposed that they were in the confidence of the Administration and knew what it desired.

According to the other report mentioned, President Cleveland and his Secretary of the Interior are "out," and the latter, before leaving Washington for Georgia recently, confided to a friend the interesting information that if he could effect satisfactory arrangements with a Southern railway company, which had expressed a desire to engage his services as general counsel, he should resign his seat in the Cabinet. It is asserted that Mr. Smith proposed to do this because the President had taken him to task and lectured him with considerable severity for what he chose to style the Secretary's vacillating policy in relation to pensions and pensioners.

tary's vacillating policy in relation to pensions and pensioners.

Mr. Cleveland, it is asserted, bluntly told Hoke Smith that he must carefully consider and clearly define his pension colicy, and then adhere to it. It is further asserted that President Cleveland has said to ore or more prominent Democrats that he had been disappointed in his Secretary of the Interior, and had intimated that he might have do.v. better if he had appointed some other man, and that these remarks and intimations were conveyed to Mr. Smith by somebody who has cognizant of the facts. Secretary Smith has sourced to Washington, but he was prevented from attending the Cabinet meeting to-day, it is said, by illness in his family.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ACT A BLUNDER.

TREASURY, ON THE HAWAHAN POLICY. Cleveland, Nov. 21.-Charles Foster, ex-Secretary

of the Treasury, was in the city to-day, and said to a reporter regarding the Hawaiian question: "I don't know that anybody knows what has been done. Everybody seems to take the Gresham letter as expressing the Administration's feelings, and the logical conclusion of that letter seems to be the restoration of the Queen of the islands to the throne. If that is true, then President Cleveland has made a great blunder. The Gresham let-ter covers everything. It's a resume of Blount's report, and the point made is that the marines landed from the United States ships and estab-lished the Provisional Government with the aid of the United States Minister, and that without that kind of feace the new Government. that kind of force the new Government would not have been established. If that is true, then the Government has been wrong.

"I don't think there is any question of doubt that the Provisional Government represents the great business interests on the islands, and it ought to be sustained. How on earth the Government can do anything else, when the Provisional Government has been recognized, not only by the Harrison Administration but by Cleveland's as well, and how he can tear that down and put up the old, I don't know. I think if Gresham's letter had been published before the election the vote for McKinley would have been unanimous."

Mr. Foster said that, of course, no one knows what the instructions of the Government to Minister Willis really are. He considered Willis an affile man, perhaps above the average, who has had a great deal of public experience.

"What reports were received by the Harrison Administration?" was asked.

"The Harrison Administration went on the information that the Provisional Government was established without any aid from the United States Minister was reprimanded for acknowledging the independence of the Government by the Harrison Administration. The business interests of the islands were recognized, but whether a majority of the natives were for or against the new Government was another question.

MISREPRESENTING GENERAL TRACY. HIS TREATMENT IN BLOUNT'S REPORT SHOWS

WHAT THE WHOLE THING IS WORTH. Admiral that the United States would be very glad annex Hawnii. The part of Commissioner Blount's port which General Tracy took pains yesterday to critic

isst covening, General Tracy said:

"Admiral Skerrett had talked with me about Hawaiian "Admiral Skerrett had talked with me about Hawaiian heaters before he went, but I do not think I used the matters before he went, but I do not think I used the term 'annex' in entition I said to to him. What I said was that the United States desired closer relations with about. I expressly said that we were not to urge taem about. I expressly said that we were not to urge taem to any closer relations, that they must be the final judges. Skeirett, I remember, used the word 'annex', but he could not have understood from our conver atton that the Administration desired to annex the islands or that uny force was to be used to such an end. As I eay, he was given to understand that our Government desired closer relations, but that the Hawaiian people were to decide how such relations were to be brought about. I do not remember out exact convertion, and so I will not say positively that I did not use 'annex'.

"In talking with Captain Wiltse, of the Boston, shortly after he returned, I learned that the marines were not landed from his ship until after he Provisional Government had been established and had been recognized by Minister stevens, and that they were landed then only to protect American interests. That the Administration had nothing to do with bringing about the revolution too had nothing to do with bringing about the revolution too had nothing to do with bringing about the revolution. They are tired of war, and they are sick of having a rebellion every other day; they want peace cannot come any too soon to suit the Brazillians. They are tired of war, and they are sick of having a rebellion every other day; they want peace cannot come any too soon to suit the Brazillians. They are tired of war, and they are sick of having a rebellion every other day; they want peace cannot come any too soon to suit the Brazillians. They are tired of war, and they are sick of having a rebellion every other day; they want peace cannot come

member out exact conversation, and so I will not say positively that I did not use amack."

"In taiking with Captain Wiltse, of the Boston, shortly after he returned, I learned that the marines were not landed from his ship until after he Provisional Government had been citablished and had been recognized by Minister Stevens, and that they were landed then only to protect American interests. That the Administration had nothing to do with bringing about the revolution is shown by the surprise it caused here. The Queen of the islands herself was at the bottom of it. Sac had taken advantage of a short absence of the Beston to proclaim a new Constitution. It was that which precipitated the revolution.

"As I have already said in print Bawaiian matters were often a subject of discussion between Mr. Biaine

were often a subject of discussion between Mr. Biaine and myself on account of the cession of the Pearl River Harber to the United States as a coaling station. In our talks, Mi. Riaine never suggested such a taing as american. A new treaty with Hawaii was mentioned. Mr. Blaine thought that our relations with that Government should be extended and he mentioned two features for a new treaty. He suggested that Hawaii in its foreign relations should act through our Government, and that the United States should have the right to land marines from its warships to preserve peace on the Island in time of trouble. These two suggestions were the nearest Mr. Blaine ever came to stating anything like a helief in a future annexation of the islands to the United

States."
General Tracy expects to sail for Europe either to-day by the New-York or next Safurday by the Lucania.

THE LANDING OF THE TROOPS.

MINISTER STEVENS'S REQUEST AND CAPTAIN WILTSE'S ORDER ISSUED IN ACCORD-ANCE THEREWITH.

Washington, Nov. 21.-As there appears to be some doubt in the public mind, notwithstanding the very full publications already made, as to the exact part played by the United States Naval forces at Honolulu when the protectorate was established by Minister Stevens, recourse has been had to the records of the Navy Department, and particularly to the reports made to the Secretary of the Navy, by the late Captain Wiltse, who com-manded the United States ship Boston at the time. These reports are long, and most of the facts set out have been made known to the public in the official correspondence already published. The few

January 16, the Captain, after announcing the fact that the forces had been landed says:

"While there has been no demonstration, so far, there can be no doubt that the prompt landing of the battallon has saved life and property."

The request of Minister Stevens upon which the Captain acted reads as follows:

"United States Legation, January 16, 1831.
"In view of the existing critical circumstances in Honoluin, indicating an inadequate legal force, I request you to land marines and sallors from the ship under your command for the protection of the United States Legation and the United States Consulate, and to secure the safety of American life and property.

"To Captain Wiltse, U.S.N."

The order of Captain Wiltse to Lieutenant-Commander Swinburne, who commanded the naval battalion on shore, reads as follows, under the same date:

"You will take command of the battalion, and land in Honlulu, for the purpose of protecting our Legation, Consulate, and to assist in the preservation of public order. Great prudence must be exercised by both officers and men, and no action taken that is not fully warranted by the condition of affairs and by the conduct of those who may be inimical to the treaty rights of American citizens, and the struction.

An additional order to Swinburne, dated February S, reads:

"You will take possession of the Government."

An administration of the Government rules as reads:

"You will take possession of the Government building, and the American flag will be raised from it at 9 o'clock a. m."

This last order was issued after the declaration of the United States protectorate.

AWAY SAILS THE NICTHEROY.

SOUTHWARD.

The Brazilian cruiser Nietheroy is now fairly at sea on her way to Brazil. She left her anchorage below the Scotland Lightship shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and steamed away toward the southeast. She sails with sealed orders, sight of land. Her first port will be either Per nambuco. Bahis or Rio, as these scaled orders may direct. Captain Zalinski left the Nictheroy just before she sailed and came up to the city on the tur Wallace B. Flint. The tug was decorated with bunt-

Captain Zalinski said: "I am much pleased with the aptitude the crew of the dynamite gun showed. We have been constantly at drill with it since the work. The Nictheroy makes an excellent gun bed, and the shock from the discharge of the gun had no appreciable effect on her. We fired wooden projectiles, sending them about one and a half miles. The recoil from these was as great as it will be when service shells are fired. The officers and crew of the Nictheroy are enthusiastic, and all are glad

of the Nictheroy are enthusiastic, and all are glad they are on her. She will give a good account of herself."

Captain Zalinski will appear before a retiring board which meets in this city next week. He had a partial stroke of paralysis some time ago, and was ordered before the board.

The Fiske range finders, by which the dynamite gun is sighted, have been used in the drills of the last two days. They will be in charge of Crittenden Marriott.

The Britannia, or the America, as she is now called, will sail to-morrow, it is said, but to one who saw her yesterday it did not seem possible to get her ready in time. A large force is at work on her, however, and all night last night the work was going on.

on her, however, and all night last night the work was going on.

There seems to be some hitch about the Destroyer. Though Mr. Fiint is willing to satisfy all monetary claims for her. Mr. Lassre, part owner of her and the man who holds many of the patents for her gun, is still opposed to her going. He says that the boat was built for the purpose of experimenting with the submarine gun, and was in no way intended as a fighting vessel. The gun is designed to be placed in men-of-war, and the Destroyer was built merely as a gun carriage.

MINISTER MENDONCA CONFIDENT. HIS ADVICES LEAD HIM TO BELIEVE THAT MELLO'S RESELLION IS NEARLY OVER-

HE MAY RETURN TO WASHING-TON TO-MORROW.

Senhor Mendonca, Brazilian Minister to this coun try, who has been in this city about two weeks su-perintending the manufacture of the new Brazilian Navy, is now about to close his affairs here and return to Washington. During the first week of his visit Senhor Mendonca was considered as much of a mystery as were the preparations to send the Nietheroy and the America south. His transactions with Flint & Co., and his refusal to be seen at his rooms at the Brunswick, his strange visitors and his seclusiveness made him the subject of much speculation. Now, however, that the Nictheroy, with her load of torpedo boats and dynamite guns, is well out at sea, Minister Mendonca throws off his cleak and appears as a refined and polished states

To a Tribune reporter at the Brunswick yesterday he spoke on the subject he has most at heart—the quelling of the rebellion of Melio in Brazil.

quelling of the repetition of Mello in Brazil.

"I have not seen newspaper men generally heretofore," he said, "because I have very little that I
could tell them. I have almost daily intercourse
with my Government, but State telegrams cannot
be published, you know. My last telegram from Brazii, received Monday night, brings the most encouraging news. It causes me to believe that Mello will not hold out much longer. He is rapidly losing what little he has had. Villegagnon, which is opposite to Rio Janeiro and back from the shores, and which Mello has considered his stronghold, has been seriously weakened. The island of St. Catharina, some distance from the mainland, where Mello tried to land insurgent forces, has held out against the rebels and practically shut out the insurgents from the land. All these things must make Mello feel that his little attempt to disturb the republic of Brazii is drawing to a close. Mello, who is an intelligent man, must see just how forcibly affairs are turning against him."

"And what of the rumor that he had declared a monarchy?" Brazil, received Monday night, brings the most

and explain is the account of General Tracy's conversation with Admiral Skerrett. To a Tribune reporter who called at the ex-secretary's home. No. 14 West Twentiethest, last ovening, General Tracy said:

"Admiral Skerrett had talked with me about Hawaiian "Admiral Skerrett had talked with me about Hawaiian whether the please of the secretary wants to be a memorarchy. But any power in Europe would be far too wire to give him aid. No, Mello had much better surrender, and take his punishment as a rebel.

"I suppose by this time the Nictheroy is well on

THE FIGHTING IN RIO HARBOR ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE REBEL FLEET AND THE FORTS DESCRIBED BY

CAPTAIN PICKING. ceived a letter from Captain H. F. Picking, commanding the Charleston, at Rio Janeiro, dated October 29. He gives an account of the happenings in the harbor from day to day. Captain Picking

"On October 14 at 3:15 a. m. Fort St. Cruz began firing, which continued at intervals until about 7 a. m., when the Aquidaban and Trajano got under way and went toward the forts and began firing. The Guanabara and Javary were also towed into action. All the forts took part in the bom-bardment. Fire was opened from several points in the village of Nictheroy about 9 a. m., and this drove away some of the insurgent merchant steamers at anchor off the town. About 19:30 all firing ceased, and the vessels came to anchor. About 11:45 a. m. small-arm firing began near the arsenal at Nictheroy. It lasted only a few moments, and the insurgents attempting to gain the arsenal were "October 15. About 4:20 a. m. musketry firing was

heard in the city; cause unknown.
"October 18. Firing was begun on Nictheroy about 9 a. m. by one of the insurgent steamers. It was 9 a. m. by one of the insurgent steamers. It was returned from several points in the village by small guns. The firing ceased about 1 p. m. The Javary got under way from her anchorage off Fort Villegagnon, and was towed to her former anchorage off Nictheroy. The firing was again begun on Nictheroy after the Javary had anchored, and it was continued at intervals during the day. At about 5:39 Fort St. Cruz and Fort St. Jone and the batteries on the ridge to the westward begon a bombardment of Fort Villegagnon, and the inaurgent vessels returned the fire. This bombardment ceased at about 7 p. m. The firing was very wind. I noticed only one or two shots apparently strike Fort Villegagnon.

out have been made known to the public in the official cerrespondence aiready published. The few of moment that have not been treated in detail relate directly to the landing of the troops and the request of Minister Stevens upon Captain Wiltse. In a report to the department, dated January 16, the Captain, after announcing the fact that the forces had been landed says:

"While there has been no demonstration, so far, there can be no doubt that the property."

The request of Minister Stevens upon which the Captain acted reads as follows:

"In view of the existing critical circumstances in Honoliuin, indicating an inadequate legal force, I request you to land marines and saliors from the ship under your command for the protection of the United States Legation and the Inited States Consulate, and to secure the safety of American life and property.

"To Captain Wiltse. I'. S. N."

The order of Cantain Wiltse to Lieutenant-Commander Swinburne, who commanded the naval battallon on shore, reads as follows, under the same date:

"You will take command of the battallon, and land in Honlulu, for the purpose of protecting our Legatine, Consulate and the lives and property of American citizens, and to assist in the preservation of public order. Great prudence must be exercised by both officers and men, and no action taken that is not fully warranted by the condition of affairs and by the conduct of those who may

Cable dispatches from Lisbon and Berlin, pub-Cable dispatches from Lisbon and Berin, pub-lished yesterday, stated that the Portuguese Gov-ernment had recalled its Minister at Rio Janeiro, leaving the Secretary of the Legation to act in his stead, and that the recall was made at the request of President Peixoto. This is a diplomatic victory for the Brazillan President, showing that, from an international point of view, his constitutional Dom Pedro I and Dom Pedro II belonged to the law. Members of the Grievance Committee in Portugal would look favorably upon any rebel movement in Brazil which might destroy the Re-publican system that had taken the place of the

end, and they were disavowed by Dem Carlos, King of Portugal, as soon as he was aware of the doings of his Minister at Rio Janeiro.

The Minister who has been recalled was Count de Pacos d'Arcos. In his residence at Rio, private meetings of the malcontents opposed to the Peixoto Government were held. One of the opposition leaders, Ruiz Isarbosa, who has fied to Buenos Ayres, was often seen going at night into the house of the Portuguese Minister. The latter was so indiscreet as to predict, last July, that a revolution would soon occur in Brazil. He was even taunted by his acquadritances, who asked him, jokingly "Where is your predicted revolution?" It seems that he forwarded similar predictions to his Government, since a Portuguese man-of-war arrived unexpectedly at Rio Janeiro, to the great amazement of the Brazillans, who were not accustomed to see naval vessels of Portugal in their harbor, and who wondered what that vessel came for Meanwhile, the Government of Peixoto had learned of the predictions and secret doings of Count de Pacos d'Arcos, and when the rebellion of Mello broke out the recall of the too far-seeing Portuguese Minister was requested and granted by the Government at Lisbon.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

CLEARING CONDITIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The depression which was central over lows this morning has moved eastward to Lake Michigan, where the barometer is unusually low, attended States and Tennessee northward the description of the service of the Northwest. Generally fair weather prevails in the Gulf States, and from Missouri westward to telorado. Generally fair weather will prevail in the Southern States on Wednesday, and the weather will clear in the Middle Atlantic States Wednesday morning.

For New-England, threatening weather, and rain or mow and increased south winds, shifting to west, proably becoming dangerous on the coast. The weather will

vania and Delaware, rain to-night, clearing Wednesday morning; brisk and high south winds, shifting to west. For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, rain to-night, clearing early Wednesday and Generally fair during the day; winds shifting to west; slightly warmer in the interior. For North Carolina, local rains to-night and gener-

dly fair Wednesday, west winds; slightly warmer in

western portion.

For South Carolina, generally fair Wednesday, south winds, warmer in northerh portion.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, rain or snow clearing in Southwest Pennsylvania, high south, shifting to west, winds; colder in western portions Wednesday night.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the tem-perature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

THE STRIKE MAY SPREAD.

Continued from First Page.

company was willing to take the freight in this way, though it would not receive it directly from the Lehigh.

All trains on the Lehigh, both east and west, were over an hour late, and the 7:12 o'clock train to Perth Amboy yesterday was abandoned altogether. There were not many passengers on any of them, and a train from Buffalo only carried five persons.

A number of unemployed engineers and firemen asked for work. They were not interfered with, but the strikers told them that if they accepted work from the Lehigh they would be expelled from the Brotherhood. The strikers denied the story that they intended to fire the pay-car. They said they would be guilty of no violence. A meeting of Central engineers and firemen was held yesterday, at which it was resolved to ask the Central officers to refuse to allow the Lehigh to run freight trains over the Central tracks. The men said last night that the matter was laid before President Maxwell in the afternoon, and that he had agreed to grant the request. Both President Maxwell and Vice-President Williams were away from their offices in the Central Building yesterday.

Two inspectors of signals were sent over the line of the Jersey Central yesterday afternoon between Jersey City and Newark.

A meeting of the Brytherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Central Division, which embraces employes of the Erie, Jersey Central, Pennsylvania, Morris and Essex and Lehigh Valley roads, was held at Masonic Hall in Greenville last night to provide for the strikers of the Lehigh Valley. As the treasury is in good condition it was resolved to pay the engineers \$50 and the firemen \$40. It was also agreed that the non-union men should be cared for, and it was resolved that they should be paid \$30 a month. President Wilbur was censured for paying less wages than is paid by the other four companies named.

LEHIGH VALLEYS FIGHT.

"So far as my information goes, there is no material change from the situation as it stood last evening. We are running passenger trains with a fair amount of regularity, and we are moving some freight. The strike has by no means re-sulted in a tie-up. While, of course, it is never possible to accurately predict just what the result of such a contest will be. I cannot help but feel absolutely confident that our side will grow stronger from day to day and that we will win in the end. In fact, my only fear is that trouble will ensue when the strikers realize that they are there are always some black sheep, and the certainty of defeat entailing the possibility that many of those who have gone out will be unable to regain their positions, might arouse a feeling of

the wanton d struction of property.

"Of course we have taken every possible precaution to guard against such a state of affairs, and have notified to the authorities at various points on the system that we will depend upon their protection in the event of trouble. It is to be hoped, however, that the assistance of the officers of the to say that up to the present time they have be-haved in a most orderly manner, and that the leaders have shown a most commendable disposi-tion to discountenance and prevent any acts of violence."

mittee left their headquarters at the Bingham House this morning, and departed for points along

owed" by Pinkerton detectives.

One committeeman said the committee has considered the possibility of criminal proceedings on steps and has issued no orders without having led with Imperialism in Brazil. The dynasty of previously consulted with attorneys, to keep within trains were making connections
A train of milk cars, which has been lying

different points, arrived this afternoon.
General Manager Voorhees returned to Philadelphia from Bethlehem last night. He talked freely of the condition of affairs on the Lehigh Valley. Men, he said, had been employed in this city, Easton and Jersey City, and the outlook for the company was much better than he expected it would be. It was a surprise to him, he said, that the telegraph operators were not better organized, as only thirty-two had gone out along the line, and their places had been easily filled. Mr. Voorhees further stated that four crews were working in the West Buffalo yarls, and that a considerable amount of coal had been moved between Mauch Chunk and Bethlehem. Sayre, Penn. Nov. 21.—The Lehigh road is now nearly completely tied up, judging by the situation here. The strikers say that the passenger conductors were not ordered out anil to-day, and now having been ordered out all will leave their trains at their destination, and by night not a train, either passenger or mail, will be moving. All the organizations on strike waited upon a committee of the switchmen. A long conference ensued, during which every possible endeavor was used to prevail upon them to join the strikers. The switchmen, however, remain firm and as yet have resisted all gentreaties and endeavors of the other strikers. Trainmaster W. A. Stevenson said this morning that about 10 o'clock last night the regular milk train was made up and departed with three cars of milk. The strikers offered some resistance to the movement of the train and, he says, took one brakeman from the caboose. Sheriff Powell accompanied the train, and a stone was thrown at him somewhere between here and Athens. He went as far as Athens, and returned and is still here. This train processed to Coxton and returned this morning with fourteen cars of freight.

At about 4.20 a. m. an engine, baggage-car and two conches puiled out of Sayre for Geneva, with perhaps half a dozen passengers. Engineer Dennis O'Neil, who refused to go out on the strike, was on the eng different points, arrived this afternoon, General Manager Voorbees returned to Philadelphia

vision, freight and coal train crews are to-us, our, almost to a man.

Tunkhannock, Penn., Nov. 21.—A local passenger train made up at Wilkesbarre came here one hour late in a thirty-mile run, and running the mail car at the rear end of the train to prevent strikers from uncoupling the train. Great difficulty is experienced in making up trains at the Coxton yard, owing to the disappearance of all coupling pins.

BUFFALO YARDS STILL BLOCKED. A STRIKE LEADER PREDICTS THAT ALL THE OTHER ROADS WILL ULTIMATELY BE INVOLVED.

Buffalo, Nov. 21 (Special).-The Lehigh strike has

reached the point where the chances that it will prove a disastrous failure are about even with the chances that it will be one of the greatest strikes on record. To-morrow ought to decide the question. The only point decided to-day was that the strikers are much in earnest and are really expecting to win. It is freely predicted from many source that if the Lehigh Valley succeeds in mov-ing the freight piled up in its yards here the strike ing the freight piled up in its yards here the strike will be extended to other roads. Perhaps that threat was what kept the Lehigh quiet to-day. Lieutenant Fennel and other officers of the road had said positively that they could get all the men they wanted and would certainly move freight to-day. Not a freight train went out of the Lehigh day. Not a freght yards, although the statement that plenty of non-union men can be had is incontestable. The strik-ers have a good excuse for ordering an extension ers have a good excuse for ordering an extension of the strike, as the other roads are freely taking all the Lehigh freight offered. P. W. Springwhiler, a delegate-elect to the Constitutional Convention from the XXXIId Senatorial District and a Lake Shore engineer, who is high up in the councils of both the Brotherhood of Engineers and the Brotherhood of Firemen, made this statement this after-

HOW PEOPLE FEEL

A Level-headed Man Tells Just What the Condition of Men and Women is Now and What They Can Do To Advantage. I know a charming man, whose name is well known, who, the other evening, began talking about people. He

who, the other evening began taking about propie. Its said:

"How often people feel worn out, run-down, exhausted, unfitted for business and yet have to hear up and go about their usual duties. They feel the need of something to brace them up, restore vitality and give needed strength, Narcotics, opiates and ordinary stimulants are out of the question. They only serve to make matters worse and physicians rightly condemn them. On the other hand the highest medical authorities assert that the regular use of a pure stimulant is not only beneficial but is the only means of promptly overcoming physical exhaustion and creating new vigor. This is, indeed, the ninetectis century remedy for the nineteenth century disease, too much nervous strain and tension. No better recuperative measure has been devised for the exhausted brain much nervous strain and tension. No better recuperative measure has been devised for the exhausted brain worker. It has been proved that a pure whi key is the best means of producing this desirable result. It serves to keep the blood in healthy motion, removes impurities from the system, feeds the wasted tissues and imparts renewed vitality. I have seen many whiskies and I say unhesitatingly that such a stimulant can be found only in Duffy's Pure Matt Whiskey."

And I know he is right, I have used it faithfully and know many men and even temperance women who "would not be without it." I have found that many druggists and grocers try to sell inferior things but I have nover known of any sensible man or woman who would permit them to do so.

would permit them to do so.

Lehigh Valley. As the treasury is in good condition it was resolved to pay the engineers \$50 and the firemen \$40. It was also agreed that the mon-union men should be cared for, and it was resolved that they should be paid \$30 amonth. President Wilbur was censured for paying less wages than is paid by the other four companies named.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S FIGHT.

THE GREAT SYSTEM PRACTICALLY TIED UP.

WHAT THE REPORTS FROM ALONG THE LINE SHOW-BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT OF VICTORY-FREIGHT TRAFFIC AT A STANDSTILL.

INVICTORY-FREIGHT TRAFFIC AT A STANDSTILL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—The officials of the Lehigh valley Railroad expressed their firm conviction that no matter when the pending struggle between the company and its employes comes to an end, it can have but one result, a decisive victory for the Lehigh Valley. A great mass of applications for work has been received from men anxious to fill the places made vacant by the strike. One of the leading officials of the road, when asked to-day for an expression of opinion upon the situation and upon the probable outcome of the strike, said:

"So far as my information goes, there is no proved that the strikes of the road, when asked to-day for an expression of opinion upon the situation and upon the probable outcome of the strike, said:

"So far as my information goes, there is no proved that the accident was the strikers, who told him they had no need of his services."

PRESIDENT WILBUR TO THE STRIKERS,

PRESIDENT WILBUR TO THE STRIKERS. GRIEVANCES PRESENTED BY INDIVIDUALS WILL GET PATIENT HEARING-MUST RE-

PORT FOR DUTY TO-DAY. Bethlehem, Penn., Nov. 21.-President Wilbur said this afternoon that there were no new developments in the strike. "Things are moving quietly." he said. He subsequently issued the following bulletin:

To correct any misapprehension regarding the position of the officers of this company, I would state that they are at all times ready and willing to give patient hearing to complaints on the part of its employes or any number of these in any department. If dissatistied with the conclusions reached by the division superintendents or general superintendent, the president will hear their cases and decide. But we decline to confer with organized committees composed of the servical branches of the service, for the reason that we cannot know that such committee fairly represents its employes. The engineers contact, of course, fairly represent the grievances of telegraphers, nor can firemen properly Freesant trainmen. The company maintain the right to engloy men upon such terms as may be acreed upon, and settle all complaints only with its To All Employes: to acreed upon, and settle all complaints only with its employes, and to discharge for cause, with the right of eppeal, but without reference to the judgment or action of any organization. All employes who may fail to report for duty on on before to-moreov. Wedn stay, noon, will be regarded as having left the service of the company, and all control in the company and all the peak will be made in full as soon as the pay rolls can be such will be paid in full as soon as the pay rolls can be made up. Men failing to come forward and receive their wages will receive no consideration in reorganizing train service.

E. P. WILBUR, President.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Nov. 21.—Chief-Engineer

John Rice, of the local Brotherhood, issued a card to-night in reply to the letter of President Wilbur published this afternoon. Mr. Rice says the engineers have never claimed the right to represent the operators. Each organization is represented on the Grievance Committee, and each man is fully competent to represent the class of labor to which he belongs. Engineers are represented train moving, and that only a few passenger by engineers, firemen by firemen, brakemen by of their own class, and operators by operators which President Wilbur refers has been denied the which President Wilbur refers has been denied the men on the Lehigh Valley system. "The Grievance Committee," says Mr. Rice, "did not ask the Le-high Valley officials to treat with them as rep-resentatives of any organization or organizations, but simply as a committee representing the em-ployes of the road. If Mr. Wilbur will receive the committee as such employes, sign the bulleting and promise to adjust the minor grievances, I will guarantee that the men will be prepared to resume work in two hours after the order is promulgated."

ALL THE PLAYERS WOMEN.

A UNIQUE PERFORMANCE OF "AS YOU LIKE IT."

IT WAS GIVEN BY THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE AT PALMER'S THEATRE-AN

Palmer's Theatre was the scene of a unique play Palmer's Theatre was the scene of a unique play yesterday afternoon. It was "As You Like It," given by the Professional Woman's League, with a caste composed entirely of women. Since the organization of the league, some nine months ago, many of the most prominent people in the dramatic profession have offered their services for a benefit that would help to put its work on a good financial basis. The time did not seem ripe until Mrs. E. L. Fernander originated the idea of this play. doing its lines on the stage, the minute dancers practising in the fover while the choruses sang in the league room under the direction of Miss Emma Steiner and Mrs.

Louise Paullin Warner. The cast was as follows:

Jaques Madame Janauschek Duke, Senior, living in exile. Mrs. E. A. Eberis Prederick, his brother and usurper of his dountions.

Mrs. Ida Jefreys Goodfriend Mrs. Ida Jefreys Goodfriend Mrs. Ida Jefreys Goodfriend Kind Dermission of Mr. John Charles, a wrettler. Mrs. Marguerite St. John Charles, a wrettler. Miss Marion Abbott Kind permission of Mr. Lift Oliver. Sons of Sir Roland Miss Dilve Oliver Jaques. de Bols. Miss Marion Miss Charles Know Orlando de Bols. Miss Maside Banks Adam, servant to Oliver. Mrs. Chambers Ketchum Touchstone, a clown. Miss Kate Davis Corin. Miss Carac Filising Milliam. Miss Laura Burk Roselind, daughter to the extled duke Miss Laura Burk Roselind, daughter to the extled duke Miss Laura Burk Roselind, daughter to Frederick. Miss Emma Field Phoobe, a shepherdees. Miss Bjou Fernandez Audrey, a country wench. Miss Mary Shaw Calla, daughter to Frederick. Miss Laura Freda Amera, with original songs of "Blow, Blow. Thou Wintry Wind" and "Under the Greenwood Tree". Miss Clara Throspy The audience yesterday filled nearly every seat. The

The audience yesterday filled nearly every seat. The wrestling scene was one of the test. All of the original music was given, and was enthusiastically applauded. A pretty feature was the "Forest Birds."

The object of the play was to secure a fund to previde instruction in various lines free to league members and to supply money to help them in sickness and to lend to them in health. The league is looking for a home of its own.

to lend to them in health. The league is looking for a nome of its own.

Janes Litt, the menager, has offered to take the company to Baltimore, Washingtor, Philladelphia and Washington, paying all expenses, and has asked the league officers to name their figures for the production. "You needn't go out of New-York to make a run," says Joseph Jeffarson, and Colonel Sinn has offered his theatre in Brooklyn and all its properties for a perfermence. Colonel Sinn occupied a #50 box yesterday. Mesars Jefferson and Irving each paid #100 for one; Lotta sent #100; Mrs. Agnes Ethel Requestush #50, and Mrs. Kendal sent #50 for a seat, which she asked to have rosoid. Charles Frohman also gave #25 for a seat. Ex-Mayor Hewitt's daughters were present with a theatro party, and the Lapius Club was represented. Among the ushers were Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, "Autu" Louisa Eldridge, Miss Rosa Rand. Miss Bertha Welby, Mrs. Jennie Junc Croly, Miss Fetelle Clayton and Miss Adels Porter.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

Adele Porter.

